

TH A AT LARGE.

a Lately Met
Let Him
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RETS DOING IT

an Calls Himself
God" and Pes-
Consuls.

AN SALVADOR

Letter Almost
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God. Any-
carries a
intended
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stranger
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public of
at No. 108
ies included
on is San Sal-
that a citizen
see him he threw

said the stranger, as
self face to face with
have money!"
for you," said General

ey for me!" yelled his
die, for I am the in-

drew his knife and
The attack was so
are gone hard with
flant had not tripped
ag and fallen to his
to the Consul's shout
as invaded by half a
Isarned the man after

called in, and when
recovered from his ex-
better not to make
in was released. The
is clomency now, for
received four let-
"Citizen of God,"
the deat fates ever
of a maniac.

ma the only person
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Xavier, exhibited
Confin. He had
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if adding insult to
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privilege of reading
the place where the
ed the crank writes
payment; trust in
are postmarked from
at Ninth street and

AT HOME.
Side Harnessmaker,
Became a
vock."

"Wild Man of the
tured by Pennsylva-
ago, near Altoona,
Side harness maker,
work yet, but if he
will begin pegging

to Pittsburgh to see
ago he had no idea
His sister's removal
used all the trouble,
the suburbs for a
appeared. Nobody
ne.

unsylvania farmers
ar stories of a wild
runkles like a bear
Search was begun,
weeks' hard work,
tured. It was poor
was torn, his face
shot and he could
was taken to the
Altoona, where he
e. He finally re-
ve his name and

back to the East
others that he had
of the Woods and
isions on his per-
ing about through
lights. Strange to
nothing of this.
ty-five years old,
an air of hon-

ould he yester-
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N ICEBERG.

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Stove in.

The steamer
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olaint

LIFE STRUGGLE IDLY WATCHED.

Steamship Guyandotte Cuts
a Float in Two and
Drowns a Man.

PASSENGERS SEE HIM SINK.

Fought Gamely for Life While a
Tug's Crew Looked on
Without Offering Aid.

WENT TO HIS RESCUE TOO LATE.

Little Explanation for the Accident,
Which Occurred in the Upper
Bay in the Shadow of
Liberty's Statue.

At a point off Liberty Island where the
statue's colossal figure cast a shadow over
the scene, a big, square-timbered car float

steamer. Rapid signals were given and
answered. The Guyandotte's ponderous
engines stopped and then reversed at the
full limit of their power. But it was too
late. Her heavy steel cut-water struck the
float on the starboard side, a little aloft of
amidships, and ground her way through the
heavy timbers as easily as if they had been
made of paper. The big float, almost divid-
ed by the impact, heeled over until she
threatened to capsize and five of the flat
cars tumbled complete somersaults and drop-
ped into the water with resounding reports
as the platform struck the surface. There
was an instant's vision of upturned car
wheels and then the cars sank swiftly,
just as the Guyandotte began to back out
of the huge wedge-shaped rent she had
made.

Matthews had been on one of the three
cars remaining on the float, but the shock
of the collision threw him overboard. The
frightened passengers on the Guyandotte
saw him fall and a groan went up as they
saw the cars go tumbling over after him.
When the steamer backed clear, the dam-
aged float at once went to the bottom, and
the fear-stricken watchers on the Guy-
andotte saw a head bobbing about on the
water.

The head was that of Matthews. He
struck out for the tug, which by a short
distance off, with her hawser out at the
stern to prevent her sharing the float's
fate. The Delaware's crew stood about
her deck looking toward the Guyandotte,
which had holed to, and the shattered float
with its end sticking up. What was the
matter with that tug's crew? The steamer's
passengers wondered. Why did not they
see that bobbing head, that struggling
form, battling hard for life?

In their anxiety the passengers fairly
climbed on the rail and shouted, and pre-
parations were made to lower a boat from
the Guyandotte.

But, there, the Delaware's crew had seen
the man at last. Smoke belched from her
funnel as she turned in a semi-circle and
made for the brave swimmer. Nearer came
the tug, and a deckhand leaned over her

MAMMOTH GUNS WERE IMPOTENT.

Not Even a Big Twelve-Incher
Could Bore Far Into
This Sand Heap.

RESULT OF SEVERE TESTS.

Outcome of the Firing Witnessed
by General Miles at Sandy
Hook on Wednesday.

The result of the tests made at the Gov-
ernment Proving Grounds on Sandy Hook
Wednesday afternoon in the presence of
General Nelson A. Miles and the Board of
Ordnance and Fortifications, determines a
most important question in regard to the
improvement of American coast defenses.

The success of the tests was especially
gratifying to General Miles, Captain Frank
Heath and all of the other officers who
were witnesses. The object was to de-
termine the relative value of loose sand as
compared with sand encased in sacks in
protecting concrete parapets against the

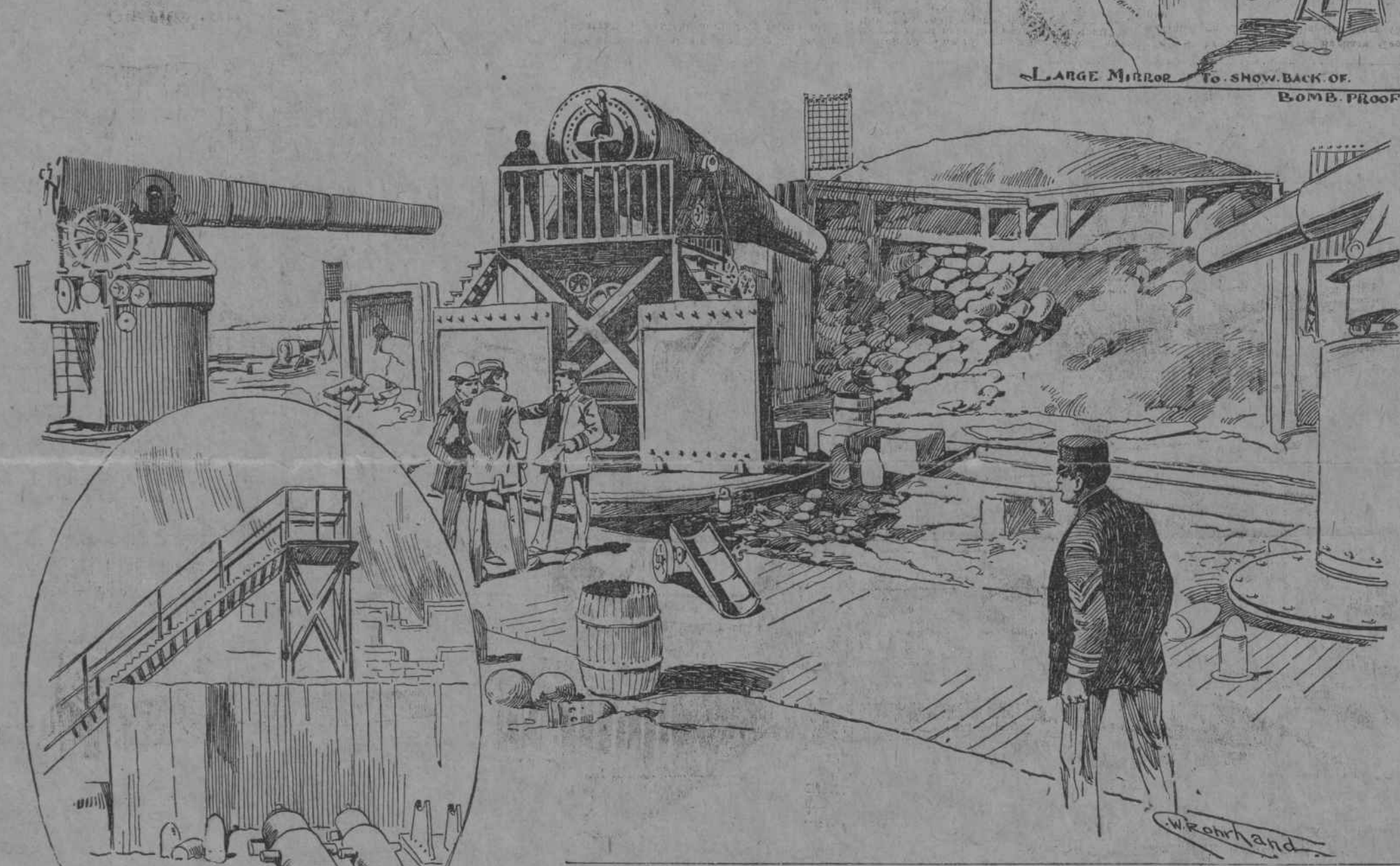
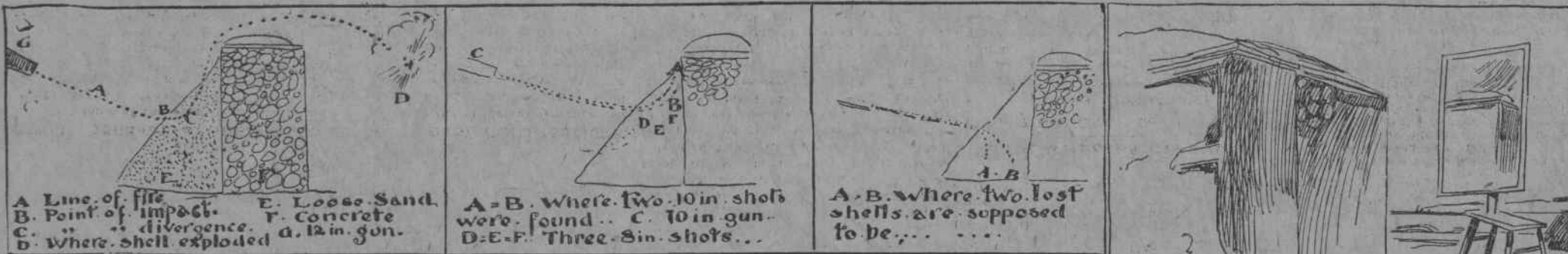
were the largest kinds of siege guns, firing
projectiles at a great velocity and for a
long distance. Although these guns were
within but a few yards of the obstruc-
tion, at which the fire was directed, the
charge was reduced until the shell struck
the experimental fortress, only with the
same degree of force which they would
have expended had a full charge been fired
from a distance of from three to four
miles away. The velocity at which they
struck the parapet was from 1,500 to 1,800
feet per second.

The firing was kept up nearly all of
Wednesday afternoon. Besides General
Miles and Captain Heath it was watched
by Major Phipps, of the Ordnance Depart-
ment; Captain Ayers, recorder of the Board
of Ordnance and Fortification; Colonel
Frank, commander of artillery at Fortress
Monroe; Colonel Haines, of the Engineers,
and ex-Congressman Onthwaite, of Ohio,
formerly chairman of the Military Com-
mittee of the House of Representatives.

The eight and ten inch guns were first
used. Each time that the command
"Fire," was given, there was a puff of
smoke, a deafening explosion and imme-
diately the sunlight was almost obscured
by a cloud of sand that filled the air and
showered upon the earth for several mo-
ments afterward. That was when the fire-
ing was directed at the half of the para-
pet covered with loose sand. When the
guns were trained upon the side covered
with bags of sand the result was differ-
ent. There was not such a cloud as a
result, but many of the sacks were torn
open or hurled skyward, and the solidity
of the mass very greatly disturbed.

None of the shells fired into the side
protected by loose sand came out, a fact
which demonstrates the superiority of that
method of construction. The loose sand,
at the conclusion of the firing, was not
nearly so badly scattered as was that in
the sacks.

As soon as the firing ceased an inspection
of the parapet was made to discover what
the results had been. Without exception it
was found that the shells, instead of fol-



Test of Sand as a Cushion to Protect Coast Fortifications.
The result of the experiments made at the Government Proving Grounds on
Sandy Hook, Wednesday, to determine the relative value of loose sand and sand
packed in sacks, as a means of increasing the resistance against projectiles from
high power guns is highly gratifying. Shells from twelve, ten and eight inch siege
guns were fired into a parapet of cement, protected in front by sand. Half of the
surface of a twenty-foot-thick cement wall was covered with loose sand, banked to
a thickness of fifteen feet. The other half was protected with an equal thickness
of sand encased in sacks.

The loose sand proved by far the more effective. The shells were all deflected
in their course and rose toward the surface of the sand heaps, in the line of
least resistance. One only emerged entirely from the sand and exploded in the rear
of the cement wall.

was cut almost in twain at 5:30 p. m. yester-
day by the steel bows of the Old Dominion
steamship Guyandotte. Andrew Mat-
thews, a deckhand on the float, and the
only one on board, was drowned, though
eyewitnesses say that prompt action would
have saved him.

The car float, known as "No. 1," with
eight flat cars, loaded with masonry, on
board, was on her way from the foot of
Rivington street, East River, to the fer-
tilizer works at Harsimus Cove, N. J., in
tow of the tug Delaware. A long hawser
attached the float to the tug, which had
her course for the channel south of Liberty
Island.

There was a strong flood tide running
when the tug and float reached the upper
bay, and the Delaware had to make a
slight detour to fetch the channel. The
tug was about to cross the main ship chan-
nel, from which the other channel opens,
when the Guyandotte, bound out for Nor-
folk, Va., was steaming rapidly down the

She was commanded by Captain
cabin pas-
a walking
safety air.

fire of modern high power guns. The demon-
stration was thorough and complete. It
left no shadow of doubt as to the su-
periority of sand as a cushion for stopping
revolving explosive shells, moving at a
great velocity.

The experiments cost the Government
about \$10,000. The erection of the parapet
alone necessitated an outlay of between
\$5,000 and \$6,000, to which the expense in-
volved in firing the big guns, when added,
increases the total several thousand dol-
lars. It was the first time that such tests
have been made in this country, and for
that reason assumes more than usual im-
portance.

The experimental fortress was a mass of
solid concrete, fifty feet long, twenty feet
thick and about fifteen feet high. This
was banked in front with sand, taken from
the beach nearby, and heaped up until it
had reached a thickness of about fifteen
feet. One-half of the cement parapet was
protected with sand encased in gunny
sacks, the other half with loose sand. The
sacks were piled one upon the other, much
after the fashion of building temporary
levees on the banks of Western rivers in
times of floods. The parapet was only a
short distance from Captain Heath's resi-
dence and from the office of the Proving
Grounds, and only a few feet from the
beach.

The range at which the firing was done—
fifty yards—was a remarkably short one,
when it is remembered that eight, ten and
twelve inch guns were used. These guns
were mounted on high carriages, so that
the muzzles were on a level with the top
of the parapet. The muzzles were then
pointed downward, so that the point of
impact was about the middle of the sand
heap. Directly behind the big guns were
cement walls for the protection of the wit-
nesses of the firing. Further away still is
an observation tower, from which the ex-
periments could be watched with more
safety, but less precision.

A mirror, fixed in a frame larger than
those on a big bureau, was employed in a
novel manner to show the rear of the para-
pet, and thus allow the observers to note
the effect, if any, of the firing upon the
cement wall. This mirror was placed about
fifty feet to the right and rear of the
fortress, and by looking into it either from
the observation tower or from the sides of
the

lowing the line of fire, which would have
lodged them near the base of the fortifica-
tion, had their course deflected, and were
embedded near the top of the heap.

Two of the shells this men who were
shovelling off sand were unable to find
near the surface. As they had in no wise
injured the cement wall no lengthy search
for them was deemed important. Later in
the week Captain Heath will have them
dug out, in order that a complete report of
the results of the experiment can be made.

JUDGE WHEELER DEFENDED.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals
Issues a Memorandum.
Regarding the charge of oppression made
on Monday by Frederick A. Wheelerman
against Judge Wheeler, of the United
States Circuit Court, the United States Cir-
cuit Court of Appeals to-day issued this
memorandum in part:

"Investigation of the record of the court
shows that the case coming in due course
before Judge Wheeler, Mr. Wheelerman ap-
pearing in his own behalf, was fully heard,
the case duly considered and decided ad-
versely to the defendant. Thereafter he
applied for a re-hearing; his application was
granted.

The hearing was had before Judge
Wheeler on December 15 and was by him
decided on December 30, and the decision
mailed from Judge Wheeler's home in
Brooklyn to the clerk of the Circuit
Court. The decision was entered and the
fact duly recorded in the docket book on
December 31, 1896.

In view of these facts, this court is ut-
terly at a loss to understand what the
defendant means by his statement that he
has been 'oppressed' by Judge Wheeler in
that his case has not been decided. It is
unfortunate for the defendant that he has
not retained counsel to attend to his litiga-
tion, and all proper consideration may be
given to the ignorance of a layman who
undertakes to conduct his own case, but
in view of the fact that the entry was
made in the docket book which defendant,
as the clerk of the Circuit Court informs
us, has repeatedly consulted, his state-
ment in this court that he has been op-
pressed by reason of failure to decide his
case is preposterous.

"If we believed that the defendant made
this charge with actual knowledge of the
fact that his case had been decided upon
rehearing it would be proper to take some
action in the way of discipline, but since
it may be that the defendant's lack of in-
telligence has prevented him from under-
standing the meaning of the entry in the
docket, we are willing to give him the

POISON IVY GREW O'ER HIS GRAVE.

Such Is the Allegation of
Widow George, Who
Asks Damages.

SUES ACEMETERY COMPANY

Says She Was Poisoned While
Weeding Her Husband's Rest-
ing Place at Cypress Hills.

LOST HER HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

After Recovering Partially Her Features
Were So Disfigured That She Lost
Her Employment, and Now
She Demands \$10,000.

Every widow of the devoted sort—one
who thinks enough of the dead departed to
pull the weeds off his grave with her own
fair hands—will watch with deep interest



the suit brought by Mrs. Barbara George
against the Cypress Hills Cemetery Com-
pany.

Mrs. George is a widow of the kind de-
scribed above. If she had been a widow of
any other kind she would not have cared
how thick the weeds grew in plot No. 6,857,
Cypress Hills, and hence she would not
have destroyed her health and her beauty
with the poison ivy which her complaint
alleges is permitted to flourish in the cem-
etery like a green bay tree.

According to Mrs. George's lawyers, the
directors of the Cypress Hills Cemetery
should be compelled, in default of getting
rid of the noxious weeds, to post warnings
reading something like this:

SENTIMENTAL WIDOWS
and other sorrowing survivors are
hereby cautioned against approaching
the graves with unguarded hands for
fear of damage by
POISON OAK!

The plaintiff in this novel suit, which has
been begun in the Supreme Court of Kings
County, lives at No. 627 Warren street,
Brooklyn. She claims \$10,000 damages from
the Cemetery Company.

Mrs. George was widowed in May, 1891.
In order to support herself and her daugh-
ter, who was then twelve years old, she
took a place in Warrager's bakery, No. 34
Bond street, Brooklyn. Her attractive ex-
terior rendered her singularly eligible for
the task of selling chocolate eclairs and
cream puffs.

In the meantime she had not forgotten
the late George. Every Sunday, rain or
shine, she visited his grave with her little
girl, and as often she took flowers wher-
ever to decorate it. In deference to the
customs of the place, she paid a monthly
stipend to one of the employees, with the
understanding that he should keep the
ground in good order and free from weeds.

Hence it happened that, on June 30, 1895,
Mrs. George found her husband's grave in
such an untidy condition that she took off
her gloves, went down on her knees and
proceeded to root up the rank growths that
had been permitted to cover it. She had
not studied botany and did not know poison
ivy from hinson weed.

Widow George was taken ill on her way
home. As the day advanced her limbs
began to swell and her skin to crack. Dur-
ing succeeding days and weeks she suffered
from a virulent eruption and her face be-
came unrecognizable. The physicians who
were called in to attend her diagnosed her
case as one of irritable poisoning, and predicted
that she would suffer from it for the re-
mainder of her life. For thirteen months
she was a prisoner.

Then she was able to cr-
velled, but when Warrager

STRANGE REUNION OF THE BIG FLOO

Husband and Wife Are Unite
After Eight Years'
Separation.

PARTED AT JOHNSTOWN.

Each Searched Long in Vain and
Each Believed That the
Other Had Perished.

MET AGAIN IN THE STREET.

Recognition Was Mutual, and with the
Money That Each Had Saved They
Go Back to Their Old
Home in Virginia.

Roanoke, Va., April 30.—A remarkable
strange case of separation and subsequent
reunion came to light in this city to-day.
John T. Sharkey, a resident of Buchanan
County, this State, decided several years
ago that he would go to Johnstown, Pa., to
work in one of the factories there.

Before going he married a young girl of
that county. The couple arrived in John-
stown about one month before the great
flood on May 31, 1889, and rented a cot-
tage, where they began housekeeping.

On the evening of the fatal day on which
the greater portion of Johnstown was de-
stroyed they were standing in the door-
way of their home speculating on the fu-
ture and planning a visit to their old home
the following summer. While they were
talking a mighty rush was heard, and the
water, which had been loosened by the
breaking dam, came with a maddening rush
down the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Sharkey,
perceiving the imminent danger which
threatened them, started for the hills.

Each thought the other lost.
In the confusion they became separated,
and each thought the other had perished
until yesterday, when they met face to face
on one of the principal streets of this city.
Each of them was caught in the water,
but both were fortunately rescued.

After Mr. Sharkey had recovered from
the shock attending his narrow escape he
at once started on a search for his wife,
and continued his endeavors until he gave
up in despair. Hoping that she might
have been rescued, he hired an adver-
tisement in several papers, but this, too,
was without result. After spending about
a month in and around Johnstown he con-
cluded to return to his Virginia home, but
his means being limited, he was obliged
to secure work first in Philadelphia and
later in Baltimore, Alexandria and Nor-
folk.

Mrs. Sharkey says that when the water
struck her she was feeling for her life and
ran on until she could go no further. She
fell, and the next thing she knew she
was lying on the ground and heard the
story of the awful calamity. She re-
mained in the neighborhood for about two
weeks, sharing the trials of the thousands
of flood sufferers, but unable to make
diligent search for her missing husband.

Her inquiries in vain.
When she finally recovered she made all
inquiries possible, and hearing nothing of
him, secured employment at one of the
farm houses near Johnstown, where she
remained for two years.

Having in that time saved enough money
to pay her passage to Virginia she decided
to come South, but was persuaded to go to
Pittsburg as a nurse. She remained there
until 1893, when she came to Salem, Va.,
a town of about 3,000 inhabitants, near
this city.

There she was employed as a nurse in
the home of a preacher, and there she re-
mained until yesterday. On Wednesday
Sharkey arrived here from Norfolk on his
way to Buchanan, and in walking up Salem
avenue met the wife he had long since
given up as dead. The recognition was
mutual, and with a glad cry they threw
themselves into each other's arms.

Explanations followed, and as each dur-
ing the years of their separation had saved
up some money, they decided to return
at once to Buchanan County.

DICKEY GONE ASTRAY.

He Wandered from His Own Sunshine, and
the Davenport Sigh for Their
Pet Canary.

The flight of a pet canary last Sunday to
parts unknown has brought sorrow to the
hearts of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Davenport,
of No. 59 West Thirty-eighth street, who
are the parents-in-law of Dr. Clement
Cleland, with whom they reside.

Four years ago the bird, Dickey, was
given to the Davenports by a friend. The
couple became very fond of their pet.
Kindness had made him very tame, and he
was allowed more liberty than is usually
accorded to pet birds. Occasionally, in the
morning, the doors of his bright, gilded cage
would be thrown open, and Dickey would
fly out blithely into the sunshine, that al-
ways flooded a portion of the floor.

Though he had been allowed this privi-
lege for years, until last Tuesday Dickey
had never exhibited the least desire to
wander from his own sunshine. Then, alas,
he took it into his pretty head to explore
the world outside of the window, which had
been thoughtlessly left open. That was the
last he was ever seen of.

The Davenports, after many useless in-
quiries, inserted an advertisement in a
paper, offering a liberal reward for the re-
turn of Dickey. As yet no one has called
to claim the reward, they fear some cruel
cat has made a meal of the little truant.

HAMMERSTEIN'S NEW IDEA.

Will Produce "La Poupee" and a Burlesque
of It at the Same Time.

Oscar Hammerstein has conceived a new
scheme for the utilization of burlesque.
Instead of waiting for the inspiration of
some successful production at another
house, he proposes to bring forth the pro-
duction and its burlesque at the same time.
His first trial of this scheme will be next
Fall.

By the time the comic opera, "La
Poupee," is ready for its first presentation
in the Olympia Theatre, a one-act bur-
lesque of it will be ready for the Olympia
Musical Hall, and the two will be presented
simultaneously as long as the public will
have them. It is probable that Joseph
Herbert will write the burlesque of "La
Poupee."

Notes of the Theatres.

For the benefit performance for Captain V
ler by the Gilbert Dramatic Society, under
auspices of a committee consisting of Brook
noses prominent citizens, the auction of
boxes will take place on the stage of the
Emory to-day at 4 o'clock. General Hor-
Eug will be the auctioneer.

Katherine Gray has signed with the C
Stock Company, of Washington, D. C.
someday next week, and will be called
upon to appear May 17. She has al-
ready with Max Bleiman for next season in
most important part in a piece which
will be written for her.

There will be a benefit performance
night, May 16, at the Fifth Avenue
John L. Vincent, the veteran under-
and drama. Se-

thickly
waker, sh-